

Easter.

The season of Lent, the Great Spring Fast, is almost over. The forty days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, which precede the greatest and most glorious Festival of the Christian Church will end with this week. This week known and cherished by so many pious hearts as "Passion week" the week of suffering! The week in which our Saviour ate the last and supper with his disciples; in which he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies; in which he suffered the agony in the garden of Gethsemane; in which, he was denied by one of his most favored disciples, and was forsaken by them all; in which he endured the shame and mockery of a false trial, and being innocent, was sentenced to an ignominious death.

Yesterday was Good Friday, the day our Saviour hung expiring on the rugged cross. The earth did quake, the sun was veiled, and the heaven put on mourning, the day the God-man died. But the signs of mourning passed away, and joy flew forth from earth to heaven, and from heaven to earth again when on that brilliant Easter morn He burst the bars of death and rose triumphant from the grave.

The doctrine of the Resurrection is all in all to the Christian. No wonder then he hails with joy and rejoicing, each anniversary of the glad event, and quickly exchanges the sorrowful strains of deep humiliation for triumphant anthems of the highest exultation.

To-morrow Christians will celebrate the Festival of Easter, or the rising from the dead. It is a Moveable Feast and comes the Sunday following the first full moon that happens on or after the 21st of March. The term Easter is derived from an old Saxon word *oster*, which means *rising*, and is peculiarly applicable to that event in the history of our blessed Lord, when "he led captivity captive;" when "he brought life and immortality to light;" when he triumphed over the dissolution of Soul and body; brought each back to the other, from the regions of the departed, and "showed himself alive by many infallible proofs." His resurrection is an earnest of our own. And with such a glorious hope in view, surely the Christian should daily die to sin and rise again unto righteousness.

A story is going the rounds of the press which purports to give a true account of the Devil being seen in Kentucky. The persons who have seen the strange and unearthly visitor have made affidavits before proper officers of the law to substantiate the matter so far as proof is concerned. For our part we believe that a "devil" was seen in Kentucky, but are strongly of the opinion that it is a special agent of Thad. Stevens, who he has sent out prospecting for the location of that little hell, which he is to preside over. The devil-agent was no doubt making his way into East Tennessee, and ere this time has satisfied himself that that's the place to locate. Wonder if he has been seen in or about Knoxville? If he has not, we can account for it only on the principle that old Brownlow was there and he was desirous not to come in contact with him, as the reverend gentleman might object to any opposition or infringement on his "dung hill."

A safe turn back is better than a sad drive through—Nashville Press and Times.

Then turn, sinner, turn, why the thunder don't you turn!

Death of the Oldest Man.

The Portage (Wis.) Register chronicles the death, at Caledonia, in that State, on the 27th ult., of Joseph Crele, born in Detroit, Mich., in 1725, and who had attained therefore, the amazing age of one hundred and forty years! He was born seven years before George Washington, and was fifty years old at the outbreak of the American Revolution; so he might, even then, have claimed exemption from military service. He was forty years old at the birth of Napoleon I. He was sixty-two years old when the Federal Constitution was formed, and eighty-four when Abraham Lincoln was born. We know but one longer life in modern times, that of Parr, the Englishman, who is recorded to have been born in 1482, and to have died in 1635, at the ripe age of 152. "Crele's" baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit; so that his age would seem to be duly authenticated.

Arrest of Clinton Fort.

A communication was received in this city, on Saturday, from Major Gen. Wood, Commanding Department of Mississippi, stating that a man named Clinton Fort had been arrested in Mississippi, on a charge of conspiring with others to assassinate the Governor of this State. It is said that Fort is a desperado of the worst character; that some time ago he murdered a man at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and he afterward was heard to say that he was confederated with five or six others for the purpose of assassinating Governor Brownlow. The case has been reported to General Thomas, for his action; but it is not yet known whether the prisoner will be tried here or at the headquarters of General Wood. So far as we are informed, no other arrests were made.

CALL ON JAMES FENNER, Esq.—This gentleman is called upon to submit his name for Judge of the Circuit Court. The election is to be held in May next. We have heard that Wm. H. Stevens, of Jackson, will be a candidate for the office, though of this we have not been informed officially.

The Loan Bill as it passed the House on Friday provides that United States notes of not more than \$10,000,000 may be retired within six months from the passage of the act, and after that time not more than \$4,000,000 per month. The act also provides that, at the commencement of the next session, the Secretary shall report to Congress the amount of Exchange made, or money borrowed, and a detailed statement of the expense of making them.

The articles which have appeared in regular form for the past three or four weeks in our paper, and headed "Reminiscences of the 'Sign of the Cross,'" were written by Mr. J. J. Dwyer, of this place. The present number of the Bulletin contains the last of the series. It is a good writer, and we hope he will give us another leaf or two from his "note book," and leave it to him to choose the subject.

The whole number of passengers landed at New York, during the year 1885, was 255,755, of which 69,413 were citizens, and 196,342 were aliens, being an increase of alien emigration over the previous year of 23,436.

Good Again.

President Johnson has set aside the military order assessing \$9,938.18 on the citizens of Grand Junction in favor of W. J. Smith. Let's build a bonfire!

R. M. Spicer, an old citizen of Memphis, died in that city on the 25th.

The health of ex-President Davis remains good.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is in Cuba. It is said that he will locate in Mexico.

The great Fenian scare in Canada is about over.

We will publish the President's veto message of the Civil Rights Bill in our next.

A rich planter of Cuba, lately deceased, has left the snug sum of \$400,000 to a Spanish female school.

A fire occurred in Memphis on the 26th by which property to the value of \$45,000 was destroyed.

Gen. L. C. Baker, the notorious detective, is being tried before the Criminal Court at Washington, on the charge of robbery, preferred by Mrs. Cobb.

The military authorities in Salisbury, N. C., have suppressed the sale of pictures of Generals, Lee, Jackson and other Confederate generals.

Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, has decided that colored persons must not ride in cars provided for whites in that city. The case will be appealed.

The remains of Capt. Richmond, who was on the staff of General Polk, and killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, were brought to Clarksville, and re-interred in Trinity Cemetery, on Sunday, the 18th inst. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Quintard.

The New York Tribune says that the taxes in this country are heavier than are or were borne by any other thirty millions of people on earth. Adding our State and municipal to our National taxes, and they amount to not a penny less than \$20 each per annum for the whole American people.

In the late civil war 221 battles were fought, viz: In Virginia, 80; Tennessee, 37; Missouri, 37; South Carolina, 16; Kentucky, 14; Georgia, 12; North Carolina, 11; Alabama, 7; Florida, 5; the Indian Territory and New Mexico, 1 each. There were also 17 naval engagements.

Cholera quarantine regulations at New Orleans have been made much less stringent. West India, Mexico, Florida and coast-wise shipping is admitted without detention.

EPISCOPAL.—A New York letter of Sunday last says: "When Bishop Gregg returns to Texas he will take with him at least twenty thousand dollars, with promises of more in a short time. This will do much to restore his diocese to the prosperity enjoyed before the rebellion. In addition to the amount heretofore subscribed by Episcopians here in aid of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, some ten thousand dollars will be sent to their respective Bishops in the course of the forthcoming week. This is one good way to restore the Union."

European War in Prospect.

Despatch of a Prussian Ultimatum to Austria—Austria Must Either Yield or Fight.

From the London Echo, March 8.

A German crisis is imminent. The Prussian Government has despatched to Vienna a summons in respect to Holstein which is as preposterous in its tone as its demands are in substance. Austria must at once take the gauntlet or yield to the pretensions of Prussia in a somewhat ignominious manner.

[From the London Standard, March 6.]

A crisis is approaching in the relations between the two German Powers, in which there are but two issues—either the condominium of the Elbe duchies, or another surrender on the part of Austria. The Prussian government has used the power given it by the Gastein Convention to make Schleswig practically its own. It now wants to finish with the matter and finally annex Holstein and Schleswig. But this project meets with a stubborn resistance from Austria. The Austrian government has no particular views of its own with regard to the duchies. It would like to dispose of them in some way by which it could at the same time turn an honest penny, increase its popularity in Germany and balk Prussia. But it does not see how to attain this grand result, and all it can do is to offer as much opposition as possible to the Prussian project, partly in the hope of defining more fully the idea of compelling Prussia to pay a higher price for its ultimate compliance, if compliance should be found necessary. The Prussian government evidently means to risk war, if only war will bring Austria to reason. Count von Bismarck has cleared his decks for action. He has got rid of his Parliament. He has assured himself, or at least fancied he has assured himself, of the neutrality of France and Russia. He has money enough in the treasury. He has a good provision of all necessary stores, and, thanks to the reorganization, he has a large army immediately available to whom he could offer no more welcome opponents than the Austrians. He is in a better condition to deal with Austria than he was last summer, when he exhausted his forces from her by an ultimatum. The question is, what will Austria do? Will she yield, as she did last summer, or will she fight? There can be no doubt that the Emperor and his Court would like to do it. The Gastein Convention was a bitter thing to them, and their effort began soon after to regain Hungary was dictated in no small part by the desire to restore the strength of the empire so as to enable it to resent the arrogance of Prussia. But good as the will of the Emperor to fight may be, great as are the resources of Austria, can any one believe that the Emperor is at this moment in a position to risk war with Prussia, and above all to risk it for so small a matter? The battle would have to be fought now against much heavier odds than it would have been last summer. We do not apprehend any disturbance of Europe, because we cannot believe that Austria will risk war, and the next phase of the Schleswig-Holstein question will, therefore, be, are convinced, be the practical commencement of Prussian rule over both duchies.

Ain't Yours.

A bashful and rather green young fellow of our acquaintance invited a young lady to attend a ball with him one night last summer. The invitation was accepted, and the couple appeared at the ball. After dancing for some time, "greeny" saw his partner sitting in one corner of the room all alone. Now was his chance, so he walked up to where the lady was sitting and sat down beside her. All was well so far, but the bashful fellow was at a loss for something to say. He fidgeted about considerably, and was sweating profusely. Finally, taking hold of his wilted collar, he commenced conversation thus: "Is this power in your room?" My lady's wife—"Ain't yours?" His partner blushed, said nothing, but took his arm for the next dance.

If a fatter don't want to break let him break the ground.

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Notions of Every Kind;

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Gossamer and Barge SHAWLS,

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Black Silk Mantles and Barges

Black Silk Mantles and Barges

Black Lace Points and Mantles,

Black Lace Points and Mantles,

Black Lace Points and Mantles,

Black Lace Points and Mantles,

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Of Every Description.

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HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS

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Balsam Skirts, Balsam Skirts

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QUEENSWARE, QUEENSWARE

GLASSWARE, GLASSWARE

GLASSWARE, GLASSWARE

GLASSWARE, GLASSWARE

GLASSWARE, GLASSWARE

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Hardware, Hardware

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Chains, Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Augers,

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